

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7144.—VOL. XLIII.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.—  
On Sunday, the 29th ult., at her residence, Lachlan, Handwick, Mrs. A. Abbott, of a daughter, stillborn.  
On Friday, the 26th ultimo, at her residence, Bradley, Glenmore, Mrs. J. Wilson, of a son, John.  
On 1st May, at her residence, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street, Mrs. Michael Cohen, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 1st instant, at Annandale, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George Hall, aged 35 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TELEGRAMS.

J. W. PURCHASE, commander, will be despatched for GALLI, with her Majesty's mail passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd MAY, 1861, at 2 p.m., arriving at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND, SUNDAY, 26th MAY.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent, Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 1 April, 1861.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship LOUD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched from the port of WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.

The Company's interprovincial steamship AIRDELA will meet the Lord Ashby at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo to Taranaki and Manukau.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a week in New Zealand.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager, Grafton Wharf.

MARLY BEACH STEAMER, DAILY.—The M. PHANTOM leaves—

General Quay ..... 10.15 .. 2.0 .. 5.30  
Woolloomooloo ..... 10.30 .. 2.15 .. 5.30  
Manly ..... 8.15 .. 12.0 .. 4.30

Fare, 1s. S. H. WILSON, agent.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Holders of tickets will be at Melbourne and Sydney provided they have paid three months, on application at the Passenger Office, Company's Wharf, Sydney.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 16th April.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAMER NAVIGATION TICKETS.

In the saloon either way will be issued for two months.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

FREIGHT OF TALLOW FROM QUEENSLAND TO SYDNEY.—The freight of tallow by the A. S. N. Company's steamships will, for the future, be as follows:

From Brisbane ..... 2s. per ton + no weight  
From Maryborough ..... 4s. per ton + no weight

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

FREIGHT OF FRUIT TO MELBOURNE.—The freight of fruit by the A. S. N. Company's steamships has been reduced as follows, viz.:

Casks, 3 dozen each. .... 4s.  
Cases, 4 feet each. .... 4s.  
Half-cases, 2 feet each. .... 4s.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE, callings at EDEN, TWOFOOT BAY, CITY OF SYDNEY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

EDEN, TWOFOOT BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.

BRISBANE, SATURDAY AT NEWCASTLE—YARRA YARRA, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.

MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE—BOOMERANG, THIS EVENING THURSDAY.

GLAISTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, within forty-eight hours after arrival.

FROM BRISBANE

To IPSWICH.—THE IPSWICH daily.

To BIRMINGHAM, GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 14th and 26th April.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

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JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO CLYDE RIVER THIS DAY, at noon.

WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at noon.

MONOGAURIE, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.

WOLLONGONG, ILLAWARRA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.

MORYA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULWA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

MERIBILLA, SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, — The regular trader BURNETT, FOREMAN, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, to follow the KATE.—The clipper-ship SALCOMB CASTLE, J. M. AND ROSE, Captain PATON, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON via GEELONG.—The NATIVE LASS, Captain PATON, now loading.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, to follow the KATE.—The regular trader BURNETT, FOREMAN, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

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For freight or passage apply on board; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper-barque LOUISE, L. MADSEN, commander, will sail in a few days.

For passage only apply on board at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A. H. HUTTON, 13 years ship, 733 tons register, will have immediate despatch, having most of her cargo engaged. This vessel has most superior accommodations, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.—The steamship ALICE, of SYDNEY—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the half-yearly general meeting, held on the 24th of April, 1861, altering the Deed of Settlement of the Bank, and the Board of Directors to establish Branches within the British dominions in other places than in the Australian territories, and agents elsewhere in the British dominions.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.—The steamship ALICE, of SYDNEY—Notice is hereby given that another of his many ENTER-

TAINMENTS will have immediate despatch, in those centrally situated premises, opposite the Scotch Church, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th of May.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th April.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—MARY. Freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

M. ERNST, WILLIAM, and JOHN BROWN, (of the Liverpool and London LINE of PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON)—To sail on the 11th MAY, the celebrated clipper ship SUSSEX, 1100 tons, W. F. FOTHERGILL, commander, has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries experienced surgeon.

RATES.

First cabin, as per agreement.

Second ditto, £36 to £40, including steward's attendance.

Third ditto, £25 to £30.

Fourth ditto, £19 5s.

Including passage to Melbourne.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

HELEN WALLACE, from LIVERPOOL.

THE CONSIGNES of the undermentioned goods are requested to take notice that under the same for the same are passed by name.—THE DAY, they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense.

BRACCO, in diamond.

First cabin, as per agreement.

Second ditto, £36 to £40, including steward's attendance.

Third ditto, £25 to £30.

Fourth ditto, £19 5s.

Including passage to Melbourne.

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J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

## THE LAND BILL.

THE following is the "CROWN LANDS ALIENATION BILL," as amended in "Committee of the whole," and reported to the House on Tuesday night.

The bill is to be recommitted to-night for verbal amendments, and also to give an opportunity to reconsider some clauses agreed to last night on this condition.

[NOTE.—The words in SMALL CAPITALS denote the new clauses and words introduced by the Legislative Council, and the words italicised show the emendations made in the original Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.]

### AN ACT FOR ENACTING THE ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS.

(AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.)

#### Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the alienation of Crown Lands as it is enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

#### Interpretation.

1. The following terms within inverted commas shall be the purpose of this Act unless the context otherwise indicates or the meanings set against them respectively.

"Crown Lands"—All lands vested in her Majesty which have not been dedicated to any public purpose or which have not been granted or lawfully contracted to be granted as sites for towns, villages, or districts.

"Town Lands"—Crown lands in any city town or village or set apart as a site for the same.

"Suburban Lands"—Crown lands declared in the "Gazette" to be suburban by the Governor and Executive Council.

"Ordnance in Council"—The Orders in Council and regulations or some or one of them from time to time issued under the Imperial Act ninth and tenth Victoria chapter one hundred and four.

"Minister"—The Minister at the time being charged with the administration of the public lands.

"Land Agent"—Any person duly appointed to sell Crown lands.

"Land Office Days"—Days notified in the "Gazette" upon which and when agents shall attend at the land office of their districts respectively.

"Appraisement"—Settlement of price value or damage by appraisers.

"Arbitration"—Settlement of boundaries by arbitrators.

"Improvements"—Improvements on Crown Lands to the value to be determined by appraisement if disputed in town and suburban lands and to be determined by arbitration if disputed in other lands.

"Frontage"—To any river stream or water-course which according to the practice of the Survey Department ought to form a boundary between different sections or lots of land.

Regulation of reservation of water frontage.

12. (1) The Governor may with the like advice by a memorandum in writing under his hand declare that RECENTLY RESERVED OR MADE BY APRAISEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OR LESS IN SIZE SHALL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE MEASUREMENT OF LANDS PURCHASED UNDER THIS ACT.

13. (2.) Whenever the owner or owners of any lands adjoining a road which has been reserved for access to such lands only and is not otherwise required for public use or such road is not required for the maintenance of such lands or for the use of the same, the Governor and Executive Council may be allowed to the holder or holders thereof or his legal adviser before the expiration of three years from the date of purchase shall be forfeited and may be sold at auction.

14. Additional selection of adjoining lands.

15. (19) Conditional purchasers of portions of Crown Lands under sections twelve and thirteen and twenty acres or less in size for sale for any period not less than two months after the first selection of lands adjoining to the first selection of lands or exceeding the period of three years from the date of purchase shall be allowed to the holder or holders thereof or his legal adviser before the expiration of three years from the date of purchase shall be forfeited and may be sold at auction.

16. (20) Additional selection of adjoining lands.

17. (21) The Governor may with the like advice by a memorandum in writing under his hand declare that RECENTLY RESERVED OR MADE BY APRAISEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES OR LESS IN SIZE SHALL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE MEASUREMENT OF LANDS PURCHASED UNDER THIS ACT.

18. (22) Towns and lands without competition to be sold by auction of other lands.

19. (23) Any Crown Lands intended to be sold without competition in like manner and in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be sold at auction of other lands.

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## FLOODS ON THE HUNTER.

(From our Correspondents.)

MORPETH.

APRIL 29, Monday Night.—For the last forty-eight hours it has rained here heavily and almost incessantly, accompanied yesterday with a furious gale of wind from the south, which after a lull of unusual violence suddenly burst again during the night. The rain, which appears to have been general in this district—together with the effects of the wet weather which had previously prevailed—has caused a rise in the river, which presents every appearance of a coming flood of a serious character, the stream being already bank high in many places, and the Williams and Paterson, which are equally swollen, damming up the Hunter. The Hunter, though a wide and piecemeal river, and materials of all dimensions and kinds, have been floating past the town all day, together with, occasionally, the dead bodies of bullocks and other animals. The mischief has, however, only commenced in this neighbourhood, where the river, rising as I write, threatens great destruction to property, already inundated by the excessive rains. The alarm among the farmers and residents opposite Morpeth is intense, and such preparations as the alluvial flat, called the Phoenix Park, which forms the country there for miles, will permit, are being taken by the inhabitants. Every foot of the land in question, which is thickly inhabited, is cultivated, and is feared to be irretrievably lost, if not immediately, at least almost inevitably, should such place.

No danger to human life there is as yet apprehended, but the cattle, horses, and other domestic animals are collected together wherever a slight elevation prevents a prospect of comparative security.

TUESDAY MORNING, 30th April.—It has continued to rain at intervals throughout the night, and, though enough water has been given to the streams, there is no appearance of a decided improvement. The river has not risen since last evening, and is this morning falling somewhat with an ebb tide. The current is now strong, and is running out freely, which encourages the hope that the Williams and Paterson rivers are falling. Telegrams from Singleton, however, state that the water continues to rise, and that while the river was rising, additions to the flood were expected from the waters of the Upper Hunter, which had not then reached. The final extent of the flood here must, therefore, continue doubtful for some hours, and be determined by the accession from the upper district, which, from the winding course of the Hunter, takes a long time to reach the town. The Williams, however, is still rising.

At Brocks' Flat and the neighbourhood the low-lands were to a great extent covered with surface water, yesterday morning; and the creeks in that direction were all inundated.

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The road was scarcely passable consequence of the numerous holes, concealed by the mud.

The Williams, since morning, has continued to fall, and the weather, although still cloudy, has assumed a more settled appearance. Expectation now is that no material damage will occur in the neighbourhood; there appears to be every probability that the waters here will have cleared off before those from the upper district will have reached here.

May 1st.—All apprehensions of a serious flood have now ceased. The river is gradually, although slowly, falling, and the weather has settled to fine.

The Williams, to the east of the Lower Hunter, by the flood, which has but in few places overflowed the banks, is comparatively but trifling, but the injury caused to the growing crop by the excessive moisture must be serious.

## NEWCASTLE.

THE RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening brought that the line was damaged in several places and impassable for the trains. Mr. J. L. Beeton, traffic manager, Great Northern Railway, at once proceeded to the spot with a special engine and a large number of men to repair damages. Engines were busily employed throughout the day in conveying ballast from Newcastle and the sand hole to One and Four Mile Creeks; at the former, a new line was made up in several places, tearing two or three hundred feet of ballast to fill up the immense gaps made by the rush of water. I visited the spot this morning, and one could scarcely conceive how the water could have risen to such a height in so short a time and do such a fearful amount of damage. Looking at the large extent of the repairs, it is remarkable how they could have been accomplished in so short a time, the earth being able to receive the increased weight, and the regular train passed up this morning.

The public were consequently only inconvenienced for one day, which, but for the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Beeton and others connected with the railway, might possibly have been several days. Mr. Beeton is certainly deserving of the commendable manner in which the mischief has been repaired.

The fresh is very great in the river, large quantities of timber coming down; there has been no boat from Morpeth to-day. The Collaroy, from Sydney, did not go any further than here, returning to Sydney at one o'clock.

Some excitement was occasioned yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a telegram being received from Mr. Day, P. M., of Maitland, to Mr. Scott, one P. M., requesting the assistance of boats and crews as early as possible, as there was a probability of a flood at Maitland. Accordingly, Mr. Scott immediately put himself in communication with Captain Allen, the harbour master, who lost no time in getting together boats, with their crews, ready for immediate action.

A reply by telegram was forwarded to Mr. Day, stating the men were in readiness with the boats, but they could not be sent by way of Morpeth, and to know if it was possible to send them by rail. This message was handed to the clerk at Newcastle, so that it was sent first; again, from 7 p.m. till 9.15 he could not be sent, the whole of which time numbers of people were awaiting in the greatest anxiety to obtain news.

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Captain Allen dismissed a portion of his crew soon after nine

was boozed with difficulties, and having got the Chinese here it was difficult to exclude them from the gold-fields; but he thought the proposition to allow them to work on certain gold-fields was a fair one, and ought to be adopted. He was also of opinion that the power should be given to the commissioners to exclude other aliens than the Chinese.

Mr. SUTTOR agreed with all that had fallen from the Colonial Secretary, but said the clause could be amended in the way he had suggested.

Mr. PARKES said that the hon. member for Macleay had reminded them that Pitt's Administration carried a bill to banish all the Chinese from the colony for four hours; but he ought to have collected when he brought forward his own measure as an example, that that step was taken at a time of great danger—that the bill was carried by one of the most despotic administrations, perhaps, of the last 150 years, and by one of the most unpopular parliaments. He (Mr. Parkes) could not conceive that such a bill to barter the Chinese to leave the colony, and should not be able to clear it to a cordial support. He thought that would be a much fairer and better principle to lay down.

The present proposition was objectionable, because it appeared to him that the rights and freedom of labour. And if it were that the gold-fields were on an average obtain the means of subsistence, if limited in the manner proposed, it would be a sufficient subsistence. If they could not obtain the means of subsistence, then it would be able to obtain the means of leaving the colony, and would be precipitated into a state of lawlessness. There were thousands of them here, and if by this legislation we converted them into banditti we should experience the evils of legislation which would be a curse to the colony—industry to exclude them from their bread in the best way that could be done. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the alien question had been met fairly. If it were an evil to have an alien element in the country, the evil would increase just in proportion as the Chinese were introduced. These evils, he believed, would prefer the protection of the Government to the colony, which he would much rather give his vote in favour of a bill to exclude the Chinese from the country altogether—giving those already here a sufficient time to leave the colony. He gave his vote in favour of the bill, but now, after the amendment of the hon. member for Goulburn, and if that were defeated he should give his vote afterwards to carry out the bill as originally proposed by the Government.

Mr. GRAY said the Government would be better able to deal with the Chinese as they occurred, than the committee could now do, as they would be more numerous and might in future arise. It was a notorious fact that men who came out in 1848 were the leaders in the Ballarat riots; but notwithstanding, he thought that Germans and Americans were the most valuable immigrants we had. He did not agree with Mr. Parkes, that the Chinese Sydney that the proposition before the House involved an interference with the rights of labour, nor did he see any great weight in the observations which had fallen from the hon. member for Macleay.

Mr. DALGLEISH said that it was generally understood that this bill was to apply particularly to Chinese, and he did not see, therefore, why the fact should be obscured. (Hear, hear.) Why not at once define who should be an alien under the Act? (Hear, hear.) He thought there could be no difficulty in defining who were and who were not Chinamen. He should vote for the amendment—the introduction of the word "Chinese."

Mr. REDMAN had no hesitation in avowing that his intention was that the Act should recall all aliens, but he maintained that the Chinese should be excluded from the favourite idea of the hon. member opposite, certain portions of this country would have to set apart where Englishmen would not be allowed to work, and the riches of the colony would be alienated to foreigners. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese might be driven from the gold-fields, but they were recovered, and he would ask was it right, such as the Chinese, should have rights extended to them beyond those which were possessed by British subjects. For his part he was not prepared to give this right. He believed that the Chinese were good people, but he was going to assert the right to property which they held in trust for the British nation. (Hear, hear.) He should certainly use every legitimate exertion to neutralise the effect of the vote arrived at, and make the bill more in conformity with what was intended when it was introduced by the House. In his opinion it would be unwise to take back the bill, as it was to pass it with the amendment proposed.

Mr. STEWART, has thought, from the first, that the intention was to give power to the Government to select certain places for aliens, if that were the case he believed it would be much better to exclude Europeans from those fields set apart for the Chinese.

Mr. DALGLEISH expressed his intention to support the insertion of the word Chinese with a view subsequently to the adoption of the word "alien" in place of the remaining words.

Mr. WALKER advised the Government to withdraw this bill, as it was a mere waste of time to discuss it, as from the period to which the motion had arrived there was no probability of its being passed into law. It, however, the members who had voted for the bill would vote for the insertion of the word "Chinese," not only in view of the symmetry of the bill could be preserved. He denied that there was any manifest intention on the part of the Government that the bill must exclude the Chinese, and insisted that the bill must exclude the Chinese.

Mr. LOVE said that the greatest injury inflicted upon the Chinese was to compel them to work on the gold-fields.

Mr. DALGLEISH said that although the Chinese would be compelled to work on the gold-fields, it would not, therefore, follow that they would starve any more than Europeans, who would also work in prescribed limits.

Mr. CUMMINGS suggested the insertion of the word "Chinese" to remind the Government that the Chinese caused by the people of Sydney, for had they done their duty, they would, as in the case of certain constituents attempted to be brought here, have risen up as one man to have prevented it.

The question was then put, that the word "Chinese," be inserted, and was carried on the following division:

Ayes 18.  
Mr. Lucas  
Love  
Markham  
Redman  
Sutherland  
Walker  
Driver  
Tellers.  
Noes. 17.  
Mr. Cooper  
Weekes  
Dalglish  
Morrice  
Stewart  
Terry  
Wilson  
Walker  
Tellers.

Mr. MORRIS moved the insertion of the word "Chinese" as a proviso to the clause, so as to exclude from any gold-field which after the passing of this Act may be discovered exclusively by Chinese. He thought the Chinese ought not to be excluded from gold-fields which they themselves might discover. There was no man in the British Empire that had not heard that if the Chinese discovered a gold-field, though the British diggers would of course seek their share of the advantages of the discovery, they would not desire to exclude the Chinese from it.

Mr. DALGLEISH objected to any such infringement being held out to the Chinese to go away and scatter them over the country, in the hope of finding a gold-field on which they would be able to live in amity with the Europeans.

Mr. HOSKINS wished that it would be ascertainable whether the gold-field was discovered by himself or another.

Mr. MORRIS thought there would be no great difficulty. Parliament had voted a reward fund for the discovery of new gold-fields, and if it could be at all ascertained whether the gold-field was discovered by himself or another.

Mr. DALGLEISH said that he would, no doubt, provide the best means of ascertaining the state of facts with reference to such discoveries.

Mr. DALGLEISH suggested that Chinamen had been said to have discovered Lambing Flat, though it had been indisputably proved that that gold-field was discovered by Europeans. He conceived that the difficulty of determining who were the real discoverers would be insuperable.

Mr. DALGLEISH could see no reason why the gold miners should not be compelled to pay to the State the amount of a sum in proportion to that paid by other classes.

Mr. DALGLEISH explained that unless persons proved that they had made the discovery, they would not be entitled to the right proposed to be given to discoverers. The bill in no place provided for the separation of the Chinese from Europeans, indeed, it would be monstrous to attempt to exclude our own countrymen from any gold-fields, or portions thereof.

Mr. DALGLEISH held that it would be impossible to carry it out on account of the difficulty of ascertaining who were the first discoverers of gold on any new gold-field. For his own part, he had not seen any independent subjects ascertaining the discovery of the country where the Chinese were to be gold. The Chinese had no such right, and were only permitted by license to dig; and, therefore, Parliament could not, in restricting their privileges, be taking away any right that they had.

Mr. DALGLEISH attributed the late disturbances on the gold-fields to the intermixing of Chinese with Europeans, and he should be prepared to move a proviso for keeping the Chinese free from Europeans, who in some cases might be very vicious going on their gold-fields.

The Committee divided upon Mr. Morris' amendment—Ayes 13, and Noes 12, casting the vote to the clause.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved the following proviso to clause 3—"Provided such gold-fields or portions thereof as de-

clared open to Chinese shall be for their exclusive use for the period expressed on such proclamation, or till voluntarily abandoned, whenever shall first happen, and no other steps be taken to remove the Chinese from the gold-fields but what may be accustomed to do. This attempt to reduce the proposed amount appeared to him to be an endeavour to shift the legislative burdens of the gold-miner on to the shoulders of another who would ever have been made except by the delegate of a class. Was the whole community to be burdened in order to meet the views of a particular class? He thought not, and he could not believe that his members would, for a moment, believe such a proposal reasonable. Then, again, hon. members must remember that they had even passed an Appropriation Act, which, with the sums secured by the Constitution and other Acts, amounted to £1,200,000, and £200,000 less than the expenditure which the House had this year sanctioned, with the previous year's reduction of the revenue, even to the slightest amount, would be a loss of £1,000,000 to the colony.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The question was then put, when the committee divided on the 1st of May to 2, Mr. Piddington and the mover contended in the way he had suggested.

Clause 4 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 5 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

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The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 6 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 7 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

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The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 8 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 9 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 10 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 11 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

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The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 12 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 13 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 14 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 15 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause, with the view of giving the word "subject" a general sense.

Mr. WILSON supported the amendment, the adoption of which would be quite inconsistent with the nature and object of the provision of the clause would be met.

Mr. DALGLEISH pointed out that his amendment would more fully meet the will of the right and exact and careful manner in which it was worded. It would not give rise to doubt or litigation as to persons mixing with the Chinese for other than digging purposes. It might be that the Chinese might be induced to settle with the Chinese for the purpose of endeavouring to Christianise them; and this could not be done if the principle of his amendment were not agreed to.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 16 having been read.

Mr. DICKSON moved that the words "British subject or citizen" be substituted for His Majesty's subjects in the clause,



**A VOYAGE THROUGH THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN TO THE PACIFIC.**  
(From the *Kickerbocker*.)

The western wind was wild and fresh in, and all alone went she. The young men left Rio de Janeiro on the 12th of December, 1860, and steamed out of that beautiful bay under a cloudless sky. On the 22nd we caught our first gale, and another on the 24th. On the evening of the 27th, through the saffron mist of a glorious sunset, the coast of Patagonia burst upon us; and that night, weary with being knocked about, we found an anchorage under the shelter of Cape Virgin, the easternmost land.

By daylight the next morning, that is, at two o'clock in the afternoon, we were underway again; rounded the cape, and attempted to enter the Strait of Magellan. In this we were unsuccessful, so disappointed; for a sharp gale came blowing from the open jaws, and the ebb-tide foamed against the ship's stern. So we bore away for the Tierra del Fuego shore, and found a good anchorage for the night under its lee. The next day our luck was better; for, with fine weather, and a small race of tides, we dashed into the strait, and by four o'clock that afternoon were snugly anchored in Pocket Harbour. Our first observations of birds of wild geese upon the brown hill-sides. The excitement among the sportsmen on board was intense. A party landed, but the game was too shy to secure many in so open a country.

Bright and early the next morning we set fifty seahawks on shore, and to give them a "run"; and with it some practical practice in rifle shooting, at which could be learned in a month's firing at a target, dangling from a tree, or at a gun anchored off from the ship. We see that they are more ready at expeditions, happier, better foragers, and have more "dash" than landseas. We are glad to hear so good an account of Jack.

The day was gone by in our navy when it is thought "liberty"; a sailor to know how to handle a musket. The latter has suspended the boarding pike in repelling boarders, and has no reason why the crew of every man-of-war should not be a battalion of practised riflemen. The arms, the ammunition, and the men are there; the Government has only to enforce practice. But this practice should not be confined to firing at a target at stated times: the men should be sent on shore to hunt and shoot what opportunity presents itself. A man will shoot almost as well for his dinner as for his life, if he only has to do it.

Carrying out this idea, it was not long after landing before the Minis birds were whizzing fearfully among the wild geese; and, as a consequence, the birds recognised the men a mile off, and away they went. However, as Jack had an idea that his musket was good for at least three miles, he was pretty sure to send a bullet after them, and a curse after it, by way of helping him along. Some of the most enthusiastic had gone over fifteen miles of ground before getting back to our camp, which was made on the shore of an inlet within three or four miles of the ship. As hungry as wolves, we cooked and devoured almost all the game we killed. After supper, in spite of fatigue, a party of a dozen gathered around the fire, and commenced calculating the chances of "making" on one of them expressed it, "them dying devils, the birds, with their wings furled, and at anchor in the night." "Frogs," literally "wild-goose chase," they were only dismasted by an "ancient mariner," who has great weight among them as a sportsman, from the fact of his once having been a "billbaster." He informed them authoritatively, that the wild-goose, like the albatross, had winter at night and "how-to" under easy, and to bag nine of the foxes and other varmints. This applied to settle the matter; for before long all hands had rolled up in their jackets or blankets, and were sleeping as soundly as in their hammocks. The relish with which the crew enjoyed their liberty, and the many attendant amusing incidents, made the best part of the day's sport.

For the whole of the next day the shooting was kept up, and at noon the men went on board, with every conceivable weapon. On board each man of the crew had seen a tiger or an ostrich, and another was equally willing to swear was a fox or a crane. All, at least, were brimful of adventures, which, adroitly spun into "yarns," will serve as amusement for the whole cruise. Since then we have had smaller hunting parties in Nicaragua, when more game was had; but certainly the event of the cruise for us was our two days of camp life at Pocket Harbour.

After sending the men on board, a small party in the cutter pulled over to Pitcher Island, not a half-mile from the ship. Here, from sunset to an hour afterward, we had splendid shooting, as the geese flew in to settle for the night. We could hear the flocks "rushing" them into the water on the mainland, and a moment after they would come hustling past. We had hardly a chance to load more than one barrel, as the gun followed the shot, but it was enough to keep the men on deck, with a full load of cartridges, for two weeks, and our small mess have not small appetites.

The wild geese of the Strait of Magellan is in size and appearance not unlike our domestic bird. The male is black, white, and lead-colour, with black bars mid-way across the wings. The female is black and grey. The bill in both is black, and rather short and sharp. They feed in flocks in the daytime on berries, and in the evening on the hillsides. All through the Strait the people live on fish, but it is unfit for the table. It is called the "stomach of the duck," from the use it makes of its wings while swimming.

On the morning after our return from the shooting excursion, we ran on to Sandy Point, where the Chilianas have a post, kept up merely to give them a claim to the country. Here I saw a number of Patagonians, the dirty followers half-naked, and looking like our Indians, in similar circumstances. The Governor of Sandy Point had measured a hundred of them, and their average height was five feet eleven inches. This certainly indicates the fact that they are a large race, but by no means the giants the early navigators represent them. On the pampas, they are fine horsemen; and a man's weight among them is estimated by the number of horses which he can mount. Their only gold, as the former is much easily worked. Their only ornaments are made of it. Except an occasional rich chief, who indulges in the luxury of a pair, it is said that one meets with a man who has more than one wife. Men "birds of passage" that they are, it is to be presumed the increase of baggage (the exclusive privilege of the fair sex the world over) deters the Patagonian gentleman from burdening himself with more than a few articles of clothing. The trunk that the old "Noah's Ark trunk" is not an institution of the country, the pack-saddle is. The guanaco supplies them with food and raiment; and as they only get bread from the white man, their diet is mostly of meat, for they have no vegetables. On their home, the pampas, they are a hardy brace; but those I saw at Sandy Point were debased by liquor, for which they have the natural thirst of the "red man."

The women are plain, with large heads, feet, and hands. The children would be pretty if well-washed. All have beautiful teeth, and bright black eyes, with the oblique eye-brow. There is a young German living among them, who is acquiring their language, and I trust he may survive his hardships, and give us a minute account of this tribe. From the doctor of the colony I picked up a few crumbs of information. He says that in a country where there is no man to the woman, a single body is placed in the earth at sunset. No trace is left of the grave, and much skill is displayed in concealing it. Their language is guttural in its tone, and figurative in its expressions; a letter is so rendered in it as to express the idea of a "paper-tongue." Nothing astonishes them so much as the idea that a man, two or three hundred miles off, can make a new blank manuscript on a piece of paper, which shall make a particular mark, as he pleases. At such a time they will gather around the reader of the letter, and look anxiously in his face. If he smiles, or gives any other outward indication of what is passing in his mind, they at once exclaim, "See how he understands the paper-tongue!"

The guanaco, which is a species of llama, looks like a large woolly deer, and is found upon the plains in vast herds. Said to be, in an average weight, the largest animal within the latitude of range of ours. They feed usually in the valleys, leaving seminole on the hill-tops, who give the alarm with a peculiar cry or neigh on the approach of danger. The Patagonians capture them by encircling the herd, and gradually closing upon it. When near enough, they charge, and by throwing the bolo (a spear) into the animal's neck, it is thrown more than a round the neck, and by a strong pull, it is torn, somewhat after the manner of a slingshot. It is sprung rapidly round the head, and then thrown with the accuracy of a rifle ball at the legs of the guanaco, where it becomes entangled by the thong, and finally trips the animal up. The meat in the cold clear climate of eastern Patagonia will keep for six weeks. We obtained enough, for a few pounds of pilot-bread, to last us ten days. Its flavor is somewhat like the taste of venison; but it is not so nutritious nor tender.

On crossing the Strait, as we did from the eastward, we had first the scorched-coloured pampas with their magically clear and magnifying atmosphere,

**THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.**

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 20th April, 1861.

**TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.**  
—Tenders are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a copy of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

| Nature of Works and Supplies.   | Date to which Tenders may be received at this Office. |
|---|---|
| Erection of Watch-house, Nimitbella                                     | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th May.                 |
| Erection of a Pilot's Station at Morpeth                                | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th May.                 |
| Erection of Court-house, Morpeth  | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th May.                 |
| Construction of a Line of Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Bradfield | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th May.                 |
| Construction of additions to Duck River Bridge, Parramatta              | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 14th May.                |
| Construction of a Funt for the Macquarie River, at Wellington           | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 21st May.                |
| GREAT NORTHERN ROAD, 2nd District.                                      | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.                |
| Morrice's Flat Cross Roads Extension                                    | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.                |
| Kentish to Armidale   | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.                |
| Erection of Additions to Lock-up, Singleton.                            | 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th May.                |

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasurer, New South Wales.

29th April, 1861.

**CONVEYANCE OF MAIL.** Conveyance being required for the Post and Mail-vans from the undermentioned places for seven months from the 1st June, 1861, persons disposed to CONTRACT for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of May next, endorsed, "Tender for Conveyance of Mail."

NORTHERN ROAD.

1.—To and from Tinonee and Port Macquarie, once a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 20th September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

E. C. WERKES.

The Treasurer, New South Wales.

29th April, 1861.

**AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.** Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely—

At 4 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.

4 lines ditto 6 months.

3 ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates respectively, are issued payable on demand, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)

Paid-up capital . . . . . £500,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Per Annum.

Repayable on 7 days' notice . . . . . 24 per cent.

On 15 days' notice . . . . . 3 ditto

On 30 days' notice . . . . . 5 ditto

On 60 days' notice . . . . . 5 ditto

On 120 days' notice . . . . . 5 ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

O RIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up capital . . . . . £1,250,000.

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

Per Annum.

Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal . . . . . 24 per cent.

Subject to 14 days' notice . . . . . 23 ditto

Subject to 30 days' notice . . . . . 22 ditto

Subject to 60 days' notice . . . . . 21 ditto

Subject to 120 days' notice . . . . . 20 ditto

Subject to 180 days' notice . . . . . 19 ditto

Subject to 240 days' notice . . . . . 18 ditto

Subject to 300 days' notice . . . . . 17 ditto

Subject to 360 days' notice . . . . . 16 ditto

Subject to 420 days' notice . . . . . 15 ditto

Subject to 480 days' notice . . . . . 14 ditto

Subject to 540 days' notice . . . . . 13 ditto

Subject to 600 days' notice . . . . . 12 ditto

Subject to 660 days' notice . . . . . 11 ditto

Subject to 720 days' notice . . . . . 10 ditto

Subject to 780 days' notice . . . . . 9 ditto

Subject to 840 days' notice . . . . . 8 ditto

Subject to 900 days' notice . . . . . 7 ditto

Subject to 960 days' notice . . . . . 6 ditto

Subject to 1,020 days' notice . . . . . 5 ditto

Subject to 1,080 days' notice . . . . . 4 ditto

Subject to 1,140 days' notice . . . . . 3 ditto

Subject to 1,200 days' notice . . . . . 2 ditto

Subject to 1,260 days' notice . . . . . 1 ditto

Subject to 1,320 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,380 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,440 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,500 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,560 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,620 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,680 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,740 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,800 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,860 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,920 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 1,980 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,040 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,100 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,160 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,220 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,280 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,340 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,400 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,460 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,520 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,580 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto

Subject to 2,640 days' notice . . . . . 0 ditto



